

F

129

1155



A FURTHER AFFIDAVIT WAS SUBMITTED
WITH ARTICLES CONTRIBUTED
BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVES OF
THREE CITY ADMINISTRATIONS



Class F129

Book N55 N3

Copyright N^o _____

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT.

1899

1909

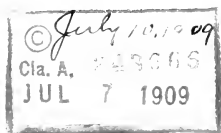
MODERN
NEW ROCHELLE
AND
THE NATIONAL
CITY BANK

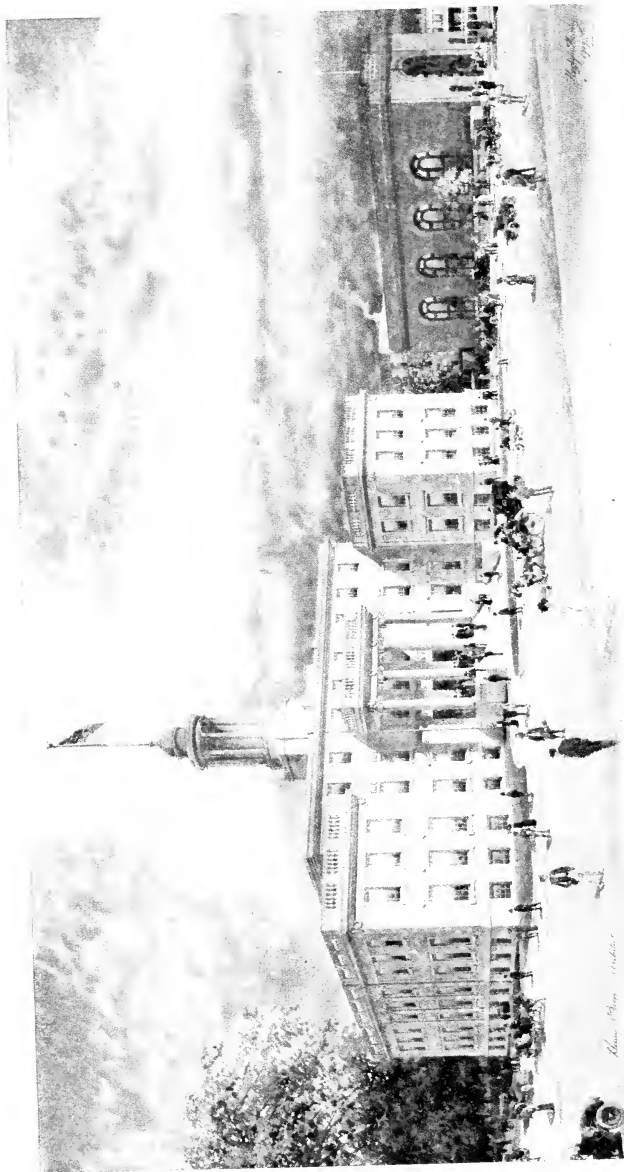


A TENTH ANNIVERSARY MEMENTO
WITH ARTICLES CONTRIBUTED BY
THE CHIEF EXECUTIVES OF THREE
CITY ADMINISTRATIONS

7-23
1871/13

Copyright, 1909
The National City Bank





DESIGN OF NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING
(Submitted for consideration)



IN THE SAME YEAR THAT NEW ROCHELLE BECAME A CITY, THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OFFERED ITS SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY

NOW THAT BOTH CITY AND BANK ARE CELEBRATING THEIR TENTH ANNIVERSARY, IT SEEMS APPROPRIATE THAT A CONDENSED RECORD OF THEIR REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE MADE IN PERMANENT FORM, BOTH FOR THE PRESENT INTEREST OF SUCH A RECORD, AND FOR ITS POSSIBLE FUTURE USEFULNESS

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK THEREFORE
PRESENTS THIS VOLUME TO ITS PATRONS,
WITH SINCERE APPRECIATION OF THE PART THEY
HAVE PERFORMED IN THE
HISTORY OF ITS
OWN GRATIFYING
PROGRESS



HONORABLE MICHAEL J. DILLON
First Mayor of New Rochelle

RETROSPECTION

BY THE HON. M. J. DILLON

First Mayor of New Rochelle



TEN years is but a short lapse of time as days pass in our busy life. Years roll along in review rapidly, events accumulate with a speed that almost defy record. When I attempt to recall history attending the early days of our city, I am compelled to recognize the fact that the placing and proper starting of machinery necessary to the running smoothly of a municipal government is a responsibility that no one should accept without due consideration and full knowledge of what has to be undertaken.

The charter enacted by the State Legislature transforming New Rochelle into a city was drafted by the late John Q. Underhill, J. A. Mahlstedt and other influential citizens of this locality. On the passage of the act, I was honored by the citizens when they asked me to accept a nomination for election as the City's first Mayor. I hesitated in giving answer, realizing as I did the magnitude of duty an acceptance would involve. I was not a novice in the line of local office holding, I felt confident that by experience and knowledge of public affairs I was to an extent well equipped to perform the work at hand, yet I hesitated.

New Rochelle had its affairs managed by both a town and a village government in years past, and

though it had been governed and conducted by methods as economical and conservative as is usual with towns and villages, yet public improvements, in keeping with the natural beauties of the locality, were sadly lacking. In some respects many sections were decidedly primitive, but capable of cultivation and unfolding into places of beauty.

I recognized that my fellow townsmen had a right to call me to service, and if such service sought me I should respond; accordingly I accepted, and was elected First Mayor—an honor that I shall ever appreciate.

In giving ourselves to retrospection, in reviewing the events in the brief history of our City, we doubtless recall some things that are pleasant to memory.

The first three years during the re-creation of town and village into the more imposing position of a City the way was strewn with many difficulties. New dress becoming a bride costs money; if the new City was to be clothed in fine raiment as became it, money would have to be spent. The lack of money was one of the first difficulties met, it was a fact that neither the town nor the village was at the date of their passing out over-burdened with cash assets, while the liabilities inherited were conspicuously in evidence.

The streets and avenues were not mere cow-paths, as in primitive times, but they were when taken as assigns by the City places where mud, deep and lasting, gathered to the great discomfiture of our good citizens and hindrances to the free passage, to and fro, of vehicles.

To better conditions was one of the things that my fellow citizens had a right to expect of me. I determined to meet these expectations to the best of my ability. At the outset I laid down a rule that only substantial improvements were worth having, and that the taxpayer must be able to recognize that every dollar of the people's money had been expended judiciously and full worth had been received in return.

I am now convinced that a calm, unprejudiced review of the City's history, in the early years of its creation, will develop the truth that the then City Administration did all in its power to fulfill all promises made in the direction of providing a desirable City Government and to serve the best interests of taxpayers.

Our conveniently situated locality, made beautiful by nature, had its attractiveness marred by defects that, in my opinion, could readily be remedied, though the cost might be according.

Main Street, our principal business thoroughfare, was found to be in a state probably similar to that of the one street first viewed by the early Huguenots on their landing on our shores. It was almost impassable on account of the over-abundance of mud in the roadway. As soon as the ingenuity of man could devise, a handsome asphalt pavement drove out the mud and gave us one of the finest streets in the state.

The North Avenue improvement was one of the greatest reconstructions during my administration. This, one of the first and principal streets in

the old town, underwent a complete transformation, and our people have never regretted the expense this improvement cost. Here is a boulevard, unusually wide and miles long, leading to the County seat and to many other attractive communities. Since its completion it has developed into a most desirable residential locality; the value of property along this street has increased in some instances ten fold. The improvement has been the means of opening up lands that previously had no outlet, the construction of handsome private parks, and the building of charming villas and palatial residences in close proximity, thereby justifying the judgment that suggested the improvement.

The introduction of improvements and beautifying of Hudson Park and making the same self sustaining by collection of rentals. The paving by brick of Franklin Avenue, the thoroughfare leading to Hudson Park, and the eliminating of a mud road bed, makes a drive to the park an exercise most enjoyable. Owners of property along this street also can testify to the enhancing of values.

The reconstruction of east Main Street to the Larchmont line, the building of a lasting brick pavement road, answered the prayers of many residents on this street.

The paving with brick of Webster Avenue, and the widening of that elevated street, overlooking the city, had added much to the prosperity of the city, opening as it does a channel through which desirable citizens can find accessible homes, in localities little known before this era

of improvements, in a previously undiscovered country. Today thousands reside in the vicinity of Webster Avenue who ten years ago knew it not. That I assisted in the discovery and development of new lands within our borders is especially gratifying to me.

The removal of the hideous railroad tracks on Centre Avenue and the improvement of that choice residential street, though the tracks had to be removed by the employment of force, was approved by residents. This handsome street is paved with stone block that are as good now as when laid.

The paving with brick of west Main Street to the Pelham Manor line rid the city of a mud trail that should not find place in a civilized community. The brick paving of Drake Avenue, from Main Street to Pelham road and thence to the entrance of Glen Island, was another of the popular improvements effected.

The pavement with asphalt of Huguenot Street developed what is now one of the City's principal business thoroughfares. The upbuilding and paving of the several streets leading to the principal railroad station contributed to the comfort and convenience of citizens generally, as did the prevention of attempts of the Railroad Company to close certain streets to the detriment of the public.

Other streets and avenues which I recall as having been benefited by needed improvements were Cedar Road, Woodland Avenue, Lockwood Avenue, Park Avenue, South View Avenue, Winyah Avenue, Washington Avenue, Beechwood Avenue,

Anderson Street, Maple Avenue, Locust Avenue, Davis Avenue, Mechanic Street, Cottage Place, Lawn Avenue, William Street, Cliff Street, Eighth Street, Fourth Street, Garden Street, Second Street, River Street, Prospect Street, Quaker Ridge Road, Union Avenue, Charles Street, Division Street, Rose Street, Fifth Avenue, Depot Place, and in fact many other thoroughfares constantly in use, as official reports will show.

The building of substantial bridges, constructed of material that would stand the wear of years, was an aim of the administration.

The bill suggested by Justice Keogh to enable the City to lease grounds for the establishment of free play places for the school children passed the Legislature, but failed the signature of Gov. Odell. The disappointment of the children explains my personal purchase of the Cowdry property on east Main Street and approving the same to free use as a children's play ground.

Among the conspicuous improvements in which it was my pleasure to participate was the change effected in the mode of propelling local surface cars. The substitution of up-to-date electric cars for the ark-like cars drawn by ancient horses, and providing a comfort that should be everlasting. The requiring of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company that heed be given to the wants of their patrons residing in this city. The requiring of all corporations to pay back taxes.

The consolidation of the several public school districts into one district, and under one government,

proved to be a great advancement; the change in mode of selecting members of the Board of Education, from the elective to the appointive, proves quite proper and is beneficial, inasmuch as it holds the Mayor responsible, to a considerable degree, for acts of men he appoints to this important office, especially as the Mayor has power of appointment without consent of the Common Council. The preparation for the proper training of the young should be as carefully considered by the Mayor in selecting those to be intrusted with the supervision of our schools, as the Board of Education should be in choosing teachers who are to direct the training of those under their immediate charge. To the selection of suitable persons to form the Board of Education I gave profound thought and endeavored to secure the co-operation of our best citizens, irrespective of political affiliations. It was fitness for the duties at hand, rather than politics, that influenced me. I strove to make the Board of Education non-political. I think I succeeded in this respect, as the two principal political parties were equally divided in that body during the years of my administration. As to the men whose names were suggested for appointment to this responsible position, I asked as to their qualification, not as to their politics.

Doubtless, it might result to the advantage of the City if the responsibility of creating appointive officers were bestowed solely on the Mayor, as that officer, knowing that he alone would be held to account for acts of men chosen, would perform accordingly.

The division of responsibility for appointments results in no particular person being responsible.

The work of erecting school houses that tend to make our young city famous was commenced in the first year of the city. I am convinced that money appropriated to increase school facilities is money well spent, as it is to the credit of our people that there has never been stint in this respect.

In my official capacity I did what I could to maintain the high standard attained by the local Public Library, acting in conjunction with an excellent Board of Library Trustees. A good library is an important branch of the public educational system.

The local Fire Department is admitted to be one of the best in the State. It is gratifying to remember what was done during the first City administration to start a movement for a modern equipment of horses to be housed and ready at call in fire houses, the building of large and handsome fire houses and otherwise increasing the efficiency of this department. As in the case of building new school houses, our taxable citizens were ever ready to assist and never complained when funds were asked on behalf of the Fire Department.

As a City it was found necessary to increase the Police Department, that sufficient to patrol the limited boundaries of the village was not adequate to guard increased territory which the City included.

Recognizing the efficiency of our local force our citizens have always acquiesced in any expenditure having for its purpose the addition of efficiency.

A reorganization of the Board of Health was an assurance of more energetic means toward safeguarding the health of the city. Establishing better sanitary conditions and enacting a new code of City ordinances to meet new requirements, such as can be intelligently understood and which are practical.

The establishing of a bureau for the directing of distribution of poor funds in aid of the deserving poor of the City.

Inaugurating a thorough and complete system of Sewerage in all streets possible, and exacting a compliance with laws, thus advancing the health standard.

Perfecting a system of Street Cleaning that guarantees order and neatness.

Succeeding after several years of strife in securing crossings over or under railroad tracks, making possible ready communication between all sections of the City.

The establishment of free baths at Hudson Park, where numerous and spacious free bathing houses were built for use by the public.

Side and cross walks, constructed of blue stone, took the place of rough planks and muddy soil, laid in answer to petitions of citizens.

The construction of attractive paved business streets and the rebuilding of avenues in residential localities, inspired property owners to renew efforts in the development of lands and accordingly valuations increased. Beautiful private residential parks were laid out and people from abroad came in large number to dwell therein, thus our City's population

increased rapidly. Our city became known as "The City of Parks."

In conclusion I may be permitted to call attention to a few facts, that proved pleasing to our people.

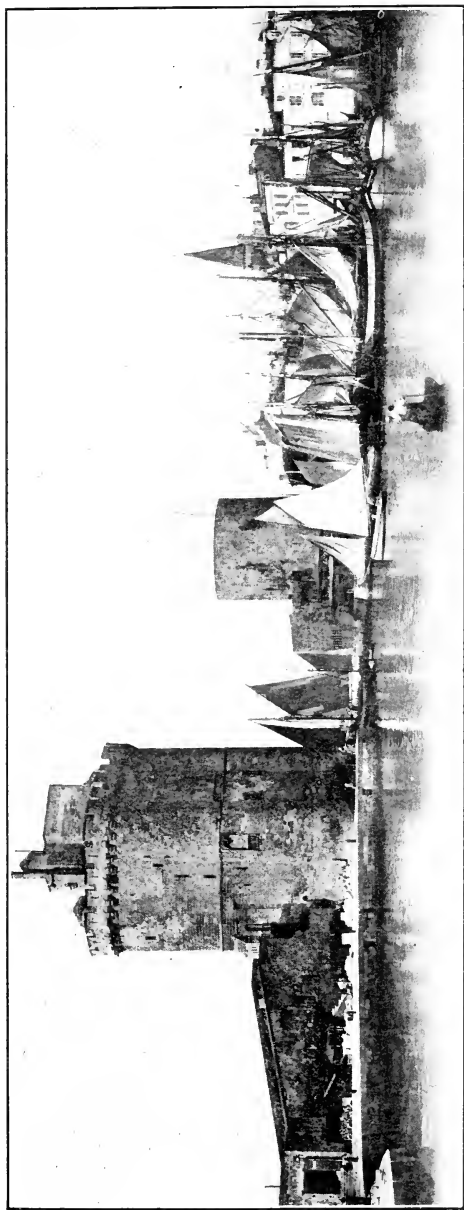
The long controversy relative to the price of gas was brought to an end by securing a considerable concession in favor of local consumers. Corporations were compelled, as far as possible, to put wires under ground and get rid of unsightly tall poles that lined our streets.

The frustration of attempts of nearby city and towns to dump refuse matter from sewers proposed to empty into Long Island Sound, and ultimate washing of such refuse upon our bathing beaches, was accomplished after a protracted strife at Albany, by our defeating proposed legislation.

That the City's credit be always maintained at the highest standard, I insisted that all obligations of the City be met at maturity and promptly; by so doing the good name of the City was upheld and there was ever a ready market and liberal premium at hand when City bonds were offered for sale.

What was done in the interest of our City during my administration, though it might be at my suggestion, could not have been accomplished were it not for the aid of the able men associated with me in office, and but for the aid of prominent citizens out of office, whose counsel I ever found wise, reliable and trustworthy. To these I shall ever owe a debt of gratitude.

Michael J. Dillon.



HARBOR OF LAROCHELLE, FRANCE—The Parent City of New Rochelle.



HARBOR OF NEW ROCHELLE—Landing Place of the Huguenots, in 1688.

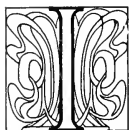


HONORABLE HENRY S. CLARKE
Second Mayor of New Rochelle

THE CITY ADMINISTRATION 1902 TO 1907 INCLUSIVE

BY THE HON. HENRY S. CLARKE

Second Mayor of New Rochelle



HAVE received from the citizens of New Rochelle the honor of three successive elections to the office of Mayor, the first term beginning January 1, 1902, the last term ending December 31, 1907.

At the time of my first election I had been a resident of New Rochelle for thirteen years—long enough and active enough in public affairs to have become greatly attached to the place and to have a firm belief in its future possibilities.

We then had a population of about fifteen thousand. The section south of the New Haven Railroad tracks contained very little undeveloped property, but much of the larger area to the Northward was still open country, awaiting settlement.

All through its long town and village history New Rochelle had kept an enviable reputation as an ideal home community. The question whether under new conditions of rapid growth its attractive features would be maintained and the character of its population remain unchanged seemed to me a question for the City Administration to answer.

Good streets, walks, and transportation service, all extending to the furthest out-lying districts, ade-

quate lighting, policing, and fire protection systems, water supply, drainage, sewage, school buildings and educational facilities,—all of these things had to be immediately carried forward on a scale to fit the needs of a city of double the population we then had, because if we were to attract home seekers of means and refinement they must find these improvements already installed, not merely promised for the indefinite future. It was to be the one great object and determined policy of the administration to direct the inevitable growth of New Rochelle along right lines by making the city attractive to the right kind of people.

To carry out that policy meant a more liberal expenditure of money than the citizens had been accustomed to; and it was not to be supposed that its wisdom would be universally conceded. We expected opposition, honest criticism, and partisan denunciation---and we got it. But, at the end of each administration, with results in view, the administration policy was endorsed by increasing majorities of the tax paying-voters. If incidental mistakes were made, it is nevertheless true (and I am certain that the intelligent public will support me in the assertion) that the general policy was correct; that the uniformly high character of all the new residence districts justifies it; and that the city could not have been so developed, and its character fixed for all time, by any other means.

It is not possible in this short article to enter into details concerning the six years' work of this administration, but the more important public improve-

ments originated and carried forward during the period may be summarized as follows :

North Avenue, the most important thoroughfare extending northward from the City center, contained stone curbings and gutters and was macadamized as far as Fifth Avenue by our predecessors. Between 1902 and 1904, the Avenue was completely curbed, guttered, regulated and macadamized to Cooper's Corners. The transformation of this avenue gave the first impetus to all that development of beautiful and valuable property which has since been going on in the northern section of the City. It led immediately to the installation of trolley car service to and beyond the City limits, connecting with White Plains, Yonkers and other cities and towns throughout Westchester County.

Main Street prior to 1902 had been improved through the business part of the city only. Before the close of 1905 it had been made the splendid thoroughfare we now have---a creditable highway for the constant pleasure and business traffic through New Rochelle to Pelham and New York on the west and the Sound Shore towns to the eastward.

Pelham Road, macadamized from Neptune Avenue to the Pelham line, Cedar Road from Locust Avenue to Echo Avenue, and Echo Avenue to Main Street, completed another beautiful and substantial highway through New Rochelle to the east and west.

The foregoing improvements are mentioned first because they were conducted on broad and liberal lines and created ready connection not only be-

tween extreme parts of the City, but with all parts of the county.

While these larger works were in progress, a general scheme of street improvement was being carried out. The work done throughout the city cannot here be specified in detail, but the mere naming of the streets that appear in the city records as having been curbed, guttered, opened, graded or macadamized, between 1902 and 1907, indicate something of the magnitude of the operations. These were Huguenot St., Coligni Ave., Centre Ave., Sound View Ave., Clinton Place, Park Ave., Hudson St., Lafayette Ave., Birch St., Rose St., Cliff St., Franklin St., Howe Ave., River St., William St., Anderson St., Warren St., Crescent Ave., Fifth St., Webster Ave., Mayflower Ave., Horton Ave., Winthrop Ave., Brook St., Sickles Ave., Charles St., Grove Ave., Morris St., Lockwood Ave., Fourth St., St. Johns Place, Madeline Ave., Concord Place, Residence Park (a large section, including many streets not otherwise specified) Lawn Ave., Garden St., Kings Highway, Elm St., Poplar Place, Grove Ave., Spring St., Bonnefoy Place, Beechmont Ave., Cottage Place, Allard Ave., Oak S., John St., Laurel Place, Circuit Road, Meadow Lane, Willow Drive, Liberty Ave., Castle Place, West Castle Place, Hemlock Place, and Parkview Ave.

Two of the most important street extensions made during this period were Webster Avenue and Centre Avenue. By means of these two improvements new connections were made between the Northern and Southern divisions of the City. The

extension of Webster Avenue passed under the New Haven railroad tracks, that of Centre Avenue bridged the tracks. The story of difficult negotiations with the railroad company, and settlements advantageous to the city is well known and need not be repeated here.

An engineering work of unusual importance was carried out in the construction of the Meadow Lane drain, costing \$45,000.00, by which that fine section of Residence Park was relieved of the serious inconvenience and menace to health due to frequent overflow of water from the first inadequate drain. Other drains were constructed for the relief of Lafayette Avenue, Bay View Avenue, Sound View Avenue, Clinton Place and Echo Avenue.

The indispensable sewer outlet at Echo Bay was constructed at a cost of \$95,000.00.

A substantial stone dock was built at Hudson Park, and later great improvements made in this handsome public park by the building of new bathing houses, pavilion, and sea walls to preserve the bathing beach.

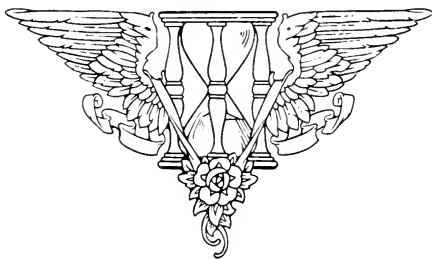
The enterprise in which I take the most personal pride and satisfaction---the work I was so desirous of seeing completed while in office that I served the third term in spite of personal inconvenience and loss---was the construction of the High School building on North Avenue.

The Board of Education, laboring to provide school accommodations for a rapidly increasing population, created at the same time a school system second to no other in the State. Other appointive

boards performed equally efficient work in their various departments.

Although the necessary brevity of this article compels me to use the personal pronoun, and to omit discussion of the work of individuals, I should like to have it understood that the loyal associates of my administration are as much entitled as myself to whatever credit may be due for these six years of progress in New Rochelle.

Henry S. Clark





HONORABLE GEORGE G. RAYMOND
Present Mayor of New Rochelle
Inaugurated January 1, 1908

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE

BY THE HON. GEORGE G. RAYMOND

Third Mayor of New Rochelle



REGARDING the present and future of the City of New Rochelle, or as it is very properly termed "The Queen City of the Sound," I will say that it is one of the many municipalities of this great country of ours in which it is difficult to make predictions owing to the ever increasing growth of its population and the consequent necessity of providing adequate means of caring for the increase and maintaining a high standard as regards facilities for education, physical and moral protection of its citizens, making public improvements and doing everything that will encourage the building of homes and the continuance of the many advantages which we now enjoy in our beautiful city.

The problems that arise from time to time are many, and their proper solution is of vast moment and importance. The problems to be solved are not alone those with which municipalities are confronted, where the population has become fixed and the limit nearly reached, but in addition to these the necessary and urgent requirements of the future must be taken into consideration so that every improvement, in any direction, whether large or small, will be only the steady advancement towards a

general scheme for the establishment and foundation of a great city.

Most growing communities have more or less obstacles to overcome as regards natural advantages. This cannot be said of New Rochelle, for I firmly believe that our fair City is as nearly perfect in this respect as any place in the land, and all that is required to develop it and make it possible to keep abreast of the demands of the times is for the people to stand together as one individual to recommend and further everything that will tend to its betterment and deny that which is apt to work to its disadvantage. This is the secret of success in municipal growth and prosperity, and without this support, co-operation and interest on the part of all the people all the time, not alone a few with public spirit who are ever watchful and strive to carry the burdens of the present and delve into the future for the welfare of the City and seek continuously for means to the end, proper municipal advancement and building up so to speak, is practically impossible. With this co-operation, the solution of the great problems of our times would be a pleasure and much could be accomplished. How often, when visiting other places, we find so much to criticize and how many suggestions occur to our minds as to how the objectionable features could have been avoided. Yet, with all this experience, we fail to see our own shortcomings or work together for the purpose of giving our own community the benefit of our thought and experience. A growing community like ours may be likened to an infant inasmuch as it

requires careful attention and watchfulness on the part of those intrusted with its care during the period of growth and development.

I have great faith in our City and its people, amongst whom are numbered many who stand pre-eminent in all walks of life, and whose counsel and advice means so much. Therefore, we are well equipped to start in NOW and suggest means by which New Rochelle, in future years, may secure and possess all the advantages necessary to insure its remaining one of the beauty spots of the earth---a magnificent City of homes, where all may enjoy peace and happiness---and ever retain the title of "The Queen City of the Sound."

What suggestions are wise for the attainment of this object is, I assure you, beyond the power of any one person to conceive and can only be determined through the co-operation of many minds. It is unnecessary to enumerate here all those requirements that must be provided from time to time as regards physical and moral protection, safeguarding health and providing liberal opportunity for education, comfort and convenience to its people, upon which much of our growth depends. One suggestion upon which, I believe, much of the structural growth of the City depends is that of providing a suitable and substantial municipal building for all departments of the City government. It may be too early to dwell at any great length upon this subject, but the mention of it will not be amiss. When visiting other cities, I have always been impressed with the dignity and stateliness of municipal buildings and the per-

sonal pride a community feels in pointing them out to visitors. This matter is one that must be faced within a short time in our own City---not only as regards necessity, but also owing to the fact that much of the character of the future growth and beauty of the City depends upon it. There is no question but that this project would do much toward establishing a high standard in the character of further building operations, especially in the business section, and much depends upon the precedent so created. Of course, projects of this kind naturally require a great deal of discussion and consideration, but, in order to secure a suitable site, the matter should soon be taken up.

To many outsiders the beauties of our City are unknown, owing to the first impression created by the present conditions as regards the poor station facilities and surroundings. This feature could be obviated in the future by adopting a scheme of beautifying our streets, to be followed out in connection with the building of the new station by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, which I have been advised will soon begin.

Much has been said regarding consolidation with neighboring cities; but I desire to enter my earnest protest against any move in this direction. If it is deemed wise to expand and acquire territory, let us not lose sight of the fact that it must remain "The City of New Rochelle."

Many improvements are needed and many are under consideration at the present time, which we

hope to complete during this administration. They have been well discussed and only those absolutely necessary were decided upon so as not to entail unnecessary expense or burden to the taxpayers.

The fact cannot be disputed, that, with increased transit facilities and continuous and joint co-operation of all, it will only be a matter of a few years when the creation of a great city of New Rochelle with its magnificent buildings, churches and schools, system of parks, fine streets and avenues and harbors, will be an established fact due principally to the result of early thought on the part of its people.

In these days of enlightenment and progress, it is almost impossible to venture an opinion as regards our future growth but having the advantage of healthy location and being so close to the great city of New York, the financial center of the world, and its wonderful business enterprises, the development of our City is assured and to an extent almost impossible to imagine or predict.

Would it not be a great satisfaction to our good Huguenot founders were it possible for them to note the progress and development since the time of the memorable purchase by them of the tract of land now known as "New Rochelle" from John Pell, Esq., for the sum of 1625 shillings sterling (\$8,000.00) "and one fatted calf to be delivered annually on the twenty-fourth day of June?"

In conclusion let us all hope that our most sanguine predictions as to the future will be realized and, with this end in view, let me again urge upon

all the necessity of co-operation and unity of action
in all things tending to the welfare of our com-
munity.

George H. Raymond

Mayor.



TO REPLACE THE OLD CITY HALL

THE present City Hall, as intimated in Mayor Raymond's article, is one of the institutions of New Rochelle whose passing away the City contemplates without regret. Action to hasten that event may be stimulated by consideration of what might be done with the site on which the present building stands, enlarged by the removal of a number of old and cheap structures now occupying this space.

The colored frontispiece shows a modern municipal building with park-like grounds, designed by an eminent architect for the express purpose of placing it before the citizens as a plan perfectly adapted to the site already owned in part by the City of New Rochelle.

The original large, framed water-color drawing is on view in the office of The National City Bank.

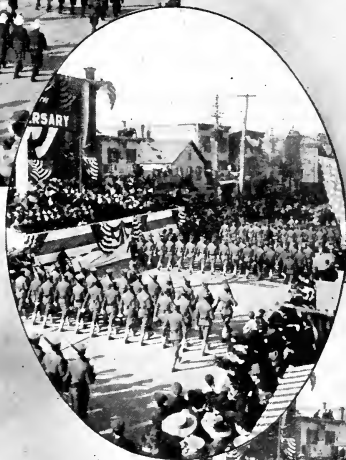
THE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

THE tenth anniversary of the City's Incorporation, April 26, 1909, was made the occasion of a celebration organized and conducted by Mayor Raymond, his associates in office, and committees of eminent citizens.

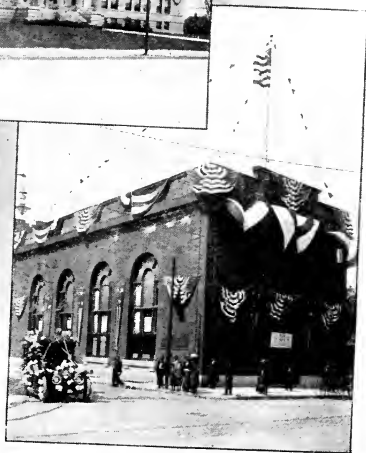
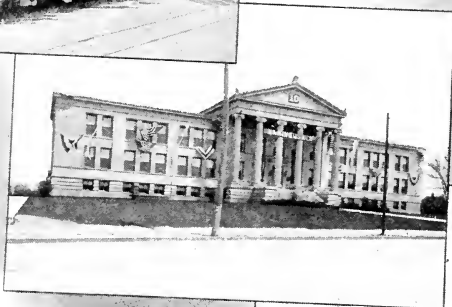
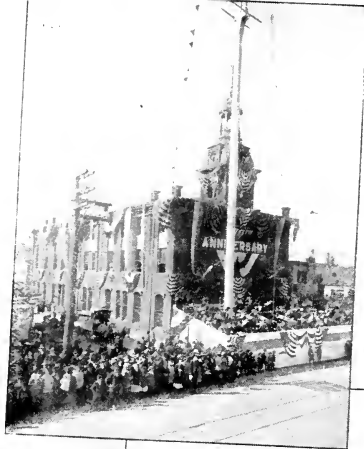
The following month a series of religious and civic exercises were held in commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of Trinity Church whose early history is intimately associated with the first years of New Rochelle.

In connection with this, on June 12th, the two hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the landing of the Huguenots who settled at New Rochelle in 1688, was celebrated by a splendid water pageant at Echo Bay, the arrival of the Huguenots and their reception by the native Indians taking place at Bonnefoi Point, the scene of the original landing.

The following views are incidental to these various celebrations.



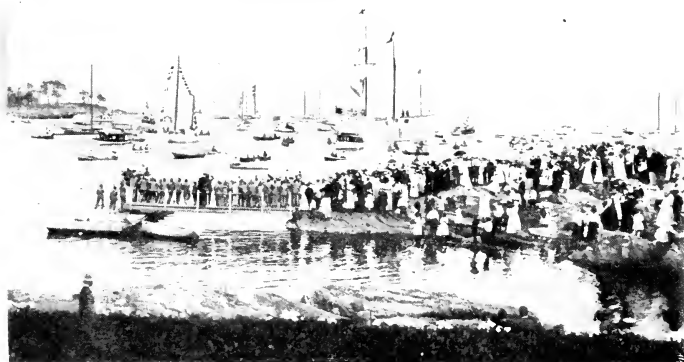
PARADE IN THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION—
Passing the Reviewing Stand



BUILDINGS DECORATED IN CELEBRATION OF THE TENTH
ANNIVERSARY—The City Hall—The High School—
The National City Bank



SCENES FROM THE HISTORICAL WATER PAGEANT
AT NEW ROCHELLE, JUNE 12, 1908—Landing of the
Huguenots, 1688—Band of Native (Siwanoy) Indians



SCENES FROM THE HISTORICAL WATER PAGEANT
AT NEW ROCHELLE, JUNE 12th, 1909—Arrival of
the Huguenot Ship in New Rochelle Harbor, 1688



PROPERTY AND HEADQUARTERS OF THE HUGUENOT ASSOCIATION
OF NEW ROCHELLE—A Huguenot dwelling in the 18th Century;
occupied after the Revolutionary War by Thomas Paine;
Front and Back Views.

HISTORY OF BANKING IN NEW ROCHELLE.

BY HENRY M. LESTER



HE phenomenal growth of the commercial banking of New Rochelle has been accomplished within the past ten years, or since the incorporation of the City in 1899. At that time, there was one commercial banking institution, the Bank of New Rochelle, which, after an existence of eleven years, had on March 30th of that year deposits of about \$414,000 and total resources \$486,000, while in a report made to the State Banking Department April 28th, 1909, as the New Rochelle Trust Company, the deposits were \$2,147,000, and the total resources \$2,450,000. In addition, the City Bank, which began its existence in 1899 and started with nothing, has, as The National City Bank, reached deposits of \$2,250,000 and total assets of over \$2,750,000, the comparison being:

	DEPOSITS	TOTAL ASSETS
1899.....	\$ 414,000.00	\$ 486,000.00
1909.....	4,397,000.00	5,200,000.00

Much of this increase is due to the rapid development of the City, the population having been nearly doubled within the ten years.

During the history of New Rochelle, there have been six banking institutions organized. Three Sav-

ings Banks---if we may include the private Savings Bank conducted by Mr. Adrian Iselin for twenty-one years, but which was not under the State banking department---and three Commercial banks.

The first bank to be established in New Rochelle was an individual bank and existed for about six or seven years. The following from the New York State Banking Department gives the best information we have in reference to its organization and what it accomplished :

The Bank of New Rochelle was organized as an individual bank in the year 1844, and it was owned by D. Sayre, of New Rochelle, Westchester County, N.Y. This bank issued circulating notes and deposited State stocks with the Comptroller to secure the redemption of same.

“Received July 25, 1844
W. W. Vanzandt

Know all men by these presents that I, Dennie Sayre of New Rochelle, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have constituted and appointed, and do hereby constitute and appoint, Warren Jenkins, gentleman, of the City of New York, my true and lawful attorney for me, and in my name to demand, receive and receipt for all dividends or interest which now is or hereafter may be due to me, or to the Bank of New Rochelle, on stocks which now are, or hereafter may be deposited with the comptroller of the State of New York on behalf of said Bank of New Rochelle, together with all surplus reversions or remainders pertaining to any stocks which now are or hereafter may be deposited with said comptroller, until the amount so received by the said attorney or his representative shall amount in the aggregate to twelve thousand dollars. And I do further hereby expressly authorize and empower my said attorney, his heirs, executors and administrators to appoint one or more attorneys under him or them with full power and lawful authority to do and perform all and sundry acts and things which my said attorney might or could lawfully do in the premises, and this power of attorney shall not abate by the death of either party and is hereby

declared to be irrevocable. And I hereby ratify and confirm all that my said attorney or any attorney under him may lawfully do in the premises.

Witness my hand and seal this 23rd day of July, 1844.

Witness, John Deane.

Dennie Sayre.

“Bank of New Rochelle, August 1, 1844.

Hon. A. C. Flagg,

Comptroller.

Please give to Warren Jenkins, Esq., of New York, a power of attorney to collect the interest on the stocks deposited or which may be deposited hereafter with you on account of the Bank of New Rochelle, as I have assigned the same to him for value received. This order is and is to be considered irrevocable.

Dennie Sayre,

Pres. Bank of New Rochelle.”

“New York, August 12, 1844.

W. W. Vanzandt, Esq.,

Chief Clerk.

Above I hand you an order from D. Sayre, President, for dividends on State stock which you will please file in your office.

Very respectfully,

Warren Jenkins, 51 Wall Street.”

“New Rochelle, April 24, 1846.

Hon. A. C. Flagg, Esq.,

Comptroller of State of New York.

Dear Sir:

I have transferred to Statis Barton, Esq., for many years past a citizen and resident of this place, all my right, title and interest in the Bank of New Rochelle, Westchester County, including all its assets, rights, privileges and immunity. You will therefore please make the necessary transfers on your books, and hereafter recognize him as owner of said Bank and pay to him all dividends which may become due on the stocks in your hands in trust for said bank.

Warren Jenkins.”

"State of New York }
Westchester County: } ss:

Dennie Sayre of Pound Ridge, in said county, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he does not own the stock deposited with the Comptroller of the State of New York to secure the issues of the Bank of New Rochelle or any part or portion thereof, and that he has no interest therein except the salary which he receives as president of said bank. May be so considered and further saith not.

Dennie Sayre.

Sworn this 23rd day of July, 1849,
before me, James Huntington, Justice of the Peace."

"State of New York }
Westchester County: } ss.

Statis Barton of New Rochelle in said county, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the sole owner of the stock deposited with the Comptroller of the State of New York, to secure issues of the Bank of New Rochelle in said State of New York, and further saith not.

Statis Barton

Sworn this 23rd day of July, 1849,
before me, James P. Huntington, Justice of the Peace."

We cannot find reports of this bank to the comptroller, nor a circulating note issued by the bank. Dennie Sayre was President, and Statis Barton Cashier, for most of the time during which it was in existence. This bank having failed to redeem its circulating notes, according to law, the bonds and mortgages held in trust by the Banking Department were sold at Mechanics Exchange, Albany, on the seventeenth day of December, 1851--and the stocks being passed due, the proceeds, together with the proceeds of the sale of mortgages, were deposited in the Mechanics & Farmers Bank, Albany, and the New York State Bank, Albany. The notes secured by stocks only, were redeemed at par and a dividend of 81% declared on all the notes issued to above named bank, secured by stocks and real estate.

The Bank had its office on Pelham Road, on the site recently occupied by the office of the J. A. Mahlstedt Lumber & Coal Company, near the entrance to the property of Mrs. H. A. Noyes. At the time the Bank was in existence, this part of the village promised to be the future business centre; the Neptune House, near by, then a well known and popular Hotel, with its stores and steamboat connection with New York City, formed the main activities of business for the town.

The second Bank to be organized was the New Rochelle Savings Bank, which occupied quarters on Main Street, at the corner of Church Street, in the building now occupied by the New Rochelle Water Company. The following facts in reference to this institution are supplied by the New York State Banking Department.

"The New Rochelle Savings Bank was incorporated April 24th, 1865, and the following named persons were the incorporators:

John Stephenson	A. B. Corwin
John A. Devean	John D. Comstock
Staats Bartow	Lawrence D. Huntington
Samuel B. Underhill	Charles H. Roosevelt
William Pinckney	George Wilson
Thomas H. Fields	Robert Jaffrey
George J. Penfield	

"It commenced business January 7th, 1866. On January 1st, 1867, it reported one hundred and five open accounts, and on same date, amount due depositors was \$14,231.50. It failed December 22nd, 1877, and Edward M. Tompkins was appointed re-

ceiver. Its last examination made July, 1877, showed the following condition :

ASSETS

	Amt. at par	Value	Totals
Bonds and mortgages			\$30,800.00
U. S. bonds, 67	\$6,600	\$7,227.00	
Yonkers City bonds	1,000	1,050.00	
Eastchester town bonds	6,500	6,500.00	
			14,777.00
Furniture			50.00
Cash in safe		\$ 821.88	
Cash with T. L. Disbro, Treas.		2,848.00	
Cash in National Trust Co.		116.16	
			3,786.04
Interest accrued			2,250.00
			<u>\$51,163.04</u>

LIABILITIES

Due depositors	\$43,778.83	
Interest accrued est. for July 1st	1,365.00	
Due National Trust Co.	5,700.00	
		50,843.83
Surplus		<u>\$ 319.21</u>

INVESTMENTS, Etc.

	Amt. at par	Revenue	Totals
Bonds and mortgages	\$30,800	\$2,121.00	
U. S. Bonds	6,600	396.00	
Premium on gold int.		19.80	
City and town bonds	7,500	525.00	
			<u>\$3,061.80</u>

CHARGES

Int. to depositors and on loan	\$2,860.00	
All other charges	325.00	
		3,185.00
Deficiency of income		<u>\$ 123.20</u>

"A committee was appointed by the trustees of the Savings Bank and the depositors in that institution, and they made an investigation of the bank's management for the past five years. It indicated that the bank's funds had been embezzled in each year during that period as follows: In 1873, \$20; 1874, \$1,090; 1875, \$121.88; 1876, \$3,268.75; 1877, \$6,427.85; total, \$10,928.48. The largest theft at one time was \$2,500, and the smallest \$10. The defaulter, in a letter to the trustee, set down the amount of his defalcation at \$12,000.

"The receiver reported March, 1880, that the amount due depositors was \$59,470. Two dividends had been paid, March, 1878, 40 per cent, and May, 1879, 12 per cent., in all \$31,016. A further dividend depended on a suit against the trustees.

"Benjamin Badeau, of New Rochelle, succeeded Mr. Tompkins, deceased, as the receiver. Receiver Badeau reported January, 1883, that the aggregate amount realized from the assets of the bank to January 1, 1883, was \$43,456.48, from which two dividends have been declared of 40 and 12 per cent. respectively. The expenses of the receivership to January 1, 1883, were \$3,629.73 as follows: To receiver for fees and commissions, \$611.71; to clerks and accountants, \$30; to counsel or attorney, \$1,541.03; other expenses of the receivership, \$1,346.99. The receiver reported that the court had not extended the time for the final closing of the trust, and if he were enabled to pay any further dividend it would be a very small one. The remaining assets of the bank were: Cash, \$1,037.24, and a judg-

ment of the face value of \$1,400, the real value of which was doubtful.

“Receiver Carpenter (who succeeded Mr. Badeau) reported in 1887, as follows :

Amount to be paid on account of third dividend of one and one-half per cent. now in course of payment.....	\$892.25
Total payments for all expenses of the receivership to the date of this report.....	291.51

“The assets of the institution were not sufficient for payment of further dividends, and the receivership was finally closed on completion of third dividend.”

During the next four years the town had no banking facilities, not even for the accommodation of those who desired to deposit small savings. Mr. Adrian Iselin, with the generosity and liberality for which he was noted, opened an office in the basement of the New Rochelle Water Company building for the convenience of those who desired to lay aside sums of money for future necessity.

The following facts prepared under the direction of Mr. Columbus O'D. Iselin will explain the plan and scope of this enterprise during the twenty-one years of its existence.

“There was no Savings Bank in New Rochelle in 1881, when Mr. Adrian Iselin decided to open an office to receive deposits. It was not a banking institution in the legal meaning of the term, but a private office where, under Mr. Iselin's guarantee, money was received, drawing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

“The main object was to provide a convenient

depository for the earnings of the working class, and no accounts were taken in excess of \$500. The office was only open on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from six to nine o'clock.

"The office opened on July 1st, 1881; on that evening seventeen accounts were received, aggregating \$610.25. The deposits accumulated rapidly, both in number and importance, and the office continued with great success up to 1902, when Mr. Iselin decided to close it after twenty-two years of business. The last account was opened on June 7th, 1902. On that date, there were 3624 open accounts, aggregating \$325,504.92.

"Owing to his advanced years Mr. Iselin wished to be relieved from his personal responsibility; furthermore, the banking facilities were greatly improved, and the two New Rochelle business banks had opened savings departments and were paying interest on deposits.

"At the closing of the office, on July 1st, 1902, the accounts were as follows:

Total number of accounts opened July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1902.....	7369
Total number of accounts closed July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1902.....	4028
Total number of accounts on July 1, 1902.....	<u>3341</u>
Total amount of deposits July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1902...	\$1,843,828.81
Total am't of withdrawals July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1902...	<u>1,527,306.74</u>
Amount to be paid off on July 1st, 1902.....	\$ 316,522.07

In the year 1888 the second commercial bank was organized under the name of the Bank of New Rochelle; although having the same name as the first

bank referred to the two had no connection, the first having been a semi-private bank, with no capital stock and operating with very little supervision from the State Banking Department.

The second Bank of New Rochelle was a well organized institution under the strict and rigid laws of the State of New York, and during the twenty-one years of its existence has had an honorable and successful career under the presidency of Mr. W. W. Bissell, who has been at its head during the entire time.

The Bank of New Rochelle opened for business on September 5th, 1888, with the following Officers and Directors :

OFFICERS :

WILLIAM W. BISSELL, President
GEORGE FERGUSON, Vice-President
HENRY H. TODD, Cashier

DIRECTORS :

William W. Bissell	J. A. Grenzebach
George Ferguson	Edward Lambden
W. M. Reynolds	Bradford Rhodes
A. B. Hudson	Alonzo Guest
John Q. Underhill	A. Mahlstedt
James W. Todd	S. C. Knapp
James Gibson, Jr.	

The business interests of the town made the establishment of this bank a necessity---as the business men as well as individuals were compelled to do their banking in Mount Vernon or New York City.

The first banking house occupied by this institution was the one story building on Center Avenue,

adjoining the Ferguson Building, and until recently occupied by the Woman's Exchange. In 1893 a new banking building was erected on Main Street near Banks Street, and in 1903 this building was enlarged to nearly double the size of the original building, and in 1907 and 1908 the premises were transformed into the present imposing office building of the New Rochelle Trust Company.

The Bank of New Rochelle started with a capital of \$30,000; this was increased to \$100,000 in 1900. In 1901 the Bank of New Rochelle became the New Rochelle Trust Company, and in 1907 the capital was increased to \$200,000. The present Officers and Directors are :

OFFICERS :

WILLIAM W. BISSELL, President
ROBERT P. CARPENTER, Vice-President
HENRI J. VAN ZELM, Secretary
J. A. HUNTINGTON, Ass't Secretary
J. MARSHALL PERLEY, Trust Officer

DIRECTORS :

William W. Bissell	Henry D. Phelps
Albert W. Mahlstedt	Robert P. Carpenter
Winfield S. Spencer	Henri J. van Zelm
Alonzo Guest	Thomas S. Drake
James Gibson, Jr.	J. Addison Young
H. E. Colwell	Samuel F. Swinburne

Edson S. Lott

A summary of the statements made by the Bank of New Rochelle to the State Banking Department from 1888 to 1902, and by the New Rochelle Trust Company from 1902 to May 1st, 1909, will be found at the end of this paper.

The City Bank, the latest of the Commercial Banks, was organized in the spring of 1899---the year the City of New Rochelle received its charter ---and in honor of the new City it was named the "City Bank." This institution began business in the Crennan Building, Main Street, opposite Lawton Street, on July 10th, 1899, with a capital of \$50,000 and a paid in surplus of \$5,000. The Officers and Directors at that time were :

OFFICERS :

HERMAN HENNEBERGER, President
CLARENCE S. McCLELLAN, Vice-President
GEORGE F. FLANDREAUX, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Joseph T. Brown	Herbert T. Jennings
Alexander B. Crane	John F. Lambden
Herman Henneberger	John W. Lounsbury
Thomas R. Hodge	Clarence S. McClellan
Henry A. Siebrecht	Howard R. Ware
Edward C. White	

The City Bank prospered from the first and in 1902 changed from a State bank to the National System and became THE NATIONAL CITY BANK.

The rapidly increasing business soon made its cramped quarters inadequate, necessitating the consideration of larger banking rooms, and after many months deliberation, it was decided to build a modern and well equipped building for the exclusive use of the Bank. This was undertaken in the early spring of 1906 and the building was occupied by

the Bank on September 3rd, 1908. The present Officers and Directors are :

OFFICERS:

HENRY M. LESTER, President
JOSEPH T. BROWN, Vice-President
GEORGE F. FLANDREAUX, Cashier
GEORGE W. LIPPENCOTT, Ass't Cashier

DIRECTORS:

John G. Agar	Henry M. Lester
Joseph T. Brown	Clarence S. McClellan
Robert C. Fisher	Charles Pryer
George F. Flandreaux	Henry A. Siebrecht
John F. Lambden	George A. Suter
Howard R. Ware	

A summary of the reserve, deposits, surplus and profits taken from the official statements made to the New York State Banking Department and the Comptroller of the Currency, will be found at the close of this article.

The last banking institution organized was the People's Bank for Savings which has now been in existence for three years, having opened for business on April 9th, 1906, in the New Rochelle Water Company Building on Main Street, in the same room formerly occupied by the New Rochelle Savings Bank and by Mr. Adrian Iselin for his private saving institution. The original Officers and Trustees were :

OFFICERS:

HENRY M. LESTER, President
EUGENE LAMB DEN, First Vice-President
CHARLES PRYER, Second Vice-President
ALFRED L. HAMMETT, Secretary

TRUSTEES:

John Conlon	Henry M. Lester
George T. Davis	Geo. W. Mahlstedt
R. Condit Eddy	Walter R. Marvin
Robert C. Fisher	John F. New
Geo. F. Flandreaux	Charles Pryer
Jacob F. Frantz	Samuel F. Swinburne
William Kirchhoff	L. E. Van Etten
Eugene Lambden	Howard R. Ware
John F. Lambden	George Watson

who all continue to the present time, with the addition of George E. Galgano, John A. Peck and Benjamin Stearns, who were added to the Board about a year after the opening of the Bank, when the number of trustees was increased from eighteen to twenty-one.

A little over a year ago it was found necessary to change the location of the Bank and a commodious banking room at No. 252 Huguenot Street, corner of Mechanic Street, was secured. The business of the Bank has been steadily increasing, so that the People's Bank for Savings occupies a unique position among the Savings Banks of Westchester County, standing in the front rank as to increase in deposits and increase in new depositors.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of WESTCHESTER COUNTY SAVINGS BANKS, FOR YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1909

GAIN OR LOSS IN DEPOSITS:

	GAIN	LOSS
1 People's Bank for Savings, New Rochelle..	\$32,036.66	
2 Home Savings bank, White Plains.....		\$ 18,599.83
3 Union Savings Bank, Mamaroneck.....		28,451.86
4 Greenburg Savings Bank, Dobbs Ferry..		31,722.63
5 Eastchester Savings Bank, Mt. Vernon..		42,209.84
6 People's Savings Bank, Yonkers.....		50,479.60

	GAIN	LOSS
7 Sing Sing Savings Bank, Ossining-----		85,324.84
8 Port Chester Savings Bank-----		110,824.50
9 Yonkers Savings Bank-----		126,831.64
10 Westchester Co. Savings B'k, Tarrytown		202,574.98
11 Peekskill Savings Bank-----		259,972.32

GAIN OR LOSS IN ACCOUNTS

	GAIN	LOSS
1 Home Savings Bank, White Plains	444	
2 People's Bank for Savings, New Rochelle ..	336	
3 Westchester Co. Savings B'k, Tarrytown ..	101	
4 People's Savings Bank, Yonkers	75	
5 Port Chester Savings Bank	29	
6 Sing Sing Savings Bank, Ossining-----	12	
7 Union Savings Bank, Mamaroneck	5	
8 Greenburg Savings Bank, Dobbs Ferry ..	1	
9 Eastchester Savings Bank, Mt. Vernon...		2
10 Yonkers Savings Bank		57
11 Peekskill Savings Bank		108

On may 1st, 1909, the People's Bank for Savings had on deposit \$134,548 and had 1243 active accounts. During the little more than three years of its existence it had received a total of \$345.735 and paid out \$211,187, and had opened 1897 accounts, of which 654 had been closed.

The position of these three banks is unusually strong, and the future points to the probability of their holding the first place among the banking institutions of Westchester County.

The following shows the condition of the National and State Banks and the Trust Companies of Westchester County, made April 28th, 1909, by the simultaneous call of the Comptroller of the Currency and New York State Banking Department. The high position held by the two Commercial Banks of this City is shown in the following tables.

Summary of Official Reports made by the National and State Banks, and Trust Companies of Westchester County, New York, as called for simultaneously by the Comptroller of the Currency and New York State Banking Department on the twenty-eighth day of April, nineteen hundred and nine.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES	CITIES AND TOWNS	NO.	CAPITAL	SURPLUS & PROFITS	TOTAL ASSETS	DEPOSITS INDIVIDUAL AND BANKS
Westchester Trust Company	Yonkers, N.Y.	1	300,000	193,404.96	3,291,907.06	2,781,302.10
NATIONAL CITY BANK	New Rochelle, N.Y.	2	200,000	109,346.94	2,752,337.90	2,250,990.96
Mount Vernon Trust Company	Mount Vernon, N.Y.	3	200,000	207,621.04	2,692,053.31	2,210,313.37
First National Bank	Mount Vernon, N.Y.	4	200,000	55,982.24	2,620,224.41	2,205,142.17
Westchester County National Bank	Peekskill, N.Y.	5	200,000	283,179.39	2,607,317.54	2,124,037.15
NEW ROCHELLE TRUST COMPANY	New Rochelle, N.Y.	6	200,000	88,427.45	2,450,076.95	2,146,996.99
First National Bank	Yonkers, N.Y.	7	150,000	86,369.68	2,286,586.99	1,883,663.11
County Trust Company	White Plains, N.Y.	8	100,000	86,926.24	1,837,469.55	1,619,772.48
Mutual Trust Company	Port Chester, N.Y.	9	300,000	138,206.39	1,722,102.24	1,271,809.29
First National Bank	Port Chester, N.Y.	10	100,000	181,534.77	1,198,151.37	816,434.60
First National Bank	White Plains, N.Y.	11	100,000	74,114.51	1,194,638.97	921,114.46
Ossining National Bank	Ossining, N.Y.	12	100,000	42,912.72	1,098,237.06	858,297.00
Central Bank of Westchester County	White Plains, N.Y.	13	100,000	160,623.34	1,075,063.07	810,713.17
Tarrytown National Bank	Tarrytown, N.Y.	14	100,000	53,331.34	1,029,564.26	779,132.92
Rye National Bank	Rye, N.Y.	15	50,000	48,710.98	738,993.85	590,282.78
Mount Vernon National Bank	Mount Vernon, N.Y.	16	200,000	27,049.07	707,468.66	380,419.59
Mount Kisco National Bank	Mount Kisco, N.Y.	17	50,000	110,665.25	651,034.09	477,410.27
Peekskill National Bank	Peekskill, N.Y.	18	100,000	32,137.77	604,452.89	382,315.12
First National Bank	Mamaroneck, N.Y.	19	100,000	31,390.87	593,835.05	410,783.29
Dobbs Ferry Bank	Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.	20	100,000	57,780.37	559,124.68	399,228.60
Citizens Bank	White Plains, N.Y.	21	100,000	29,040.93	538,339.11	428,770.18
First National Bank	Ossining, N.Y.	22	100,000	46,941.84	474,512.39	302,168.55
Mount Pleasant Bank	Pleasantville, N.Y.	23	25,000	19,353.79	440,283.64	393,011.41
Larchmont National Bank	Larchmont, N.Y.	24	50,000	25,393.64	343,423.85	255,530.21
Gramatan National Bank	Bronxville, N.Y.	25	30,000	5,641.16	217,771.45	174,768.59
Irrington National Bank	Irrington, N.Y.	26	25,000	16,247.50	195,134.59	153,788.09
First National Bank	Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.	27	25,000	4,789.56	148,622.07	93,892.51
First National Bank	Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.	28	25,000	451.23	117,511.13	86,078.05
			3,330,000	2,277,604.21	34,206,808.13	27,268,167.10

SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL STATEMENTS MADE TO THE NEW YORK STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT AND THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY BY THE---

BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE				CITY BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE			
Capital \$30,000							
1888	TOTALS	DEPOSITS	SURPLUS & PROFITS	TOTALS	DEPOSITS	SURPLUS & PROFITS	
Dec. 8.....	113,794	80,161	1,337				
1889							
Mar. 23.....	164,200	133,807	392				
June 8.....	213,847	178,583	2,026				
Sept. 7.....	223,409	188,148	1,447				
1890							
Jan. 11.....	211,518	177,466	3,546				
Mar. 29.....	231,252	196,050	5,081				
June 14.....	253,713	214,834	7,402				
Sept. 27.....	261,310	217,401	7,919				
Dec. 20.....	282,063	238,507	12,246				
1891							
Mar. 21.....	278,926	229,905	13,975				
June 13.....	266,644	220,189	14,460				
Sept. 12.....	314,832	267,806	15,405				
Dec. 12.....	261,514	213,828	17,275				

CITY BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE

BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE

	TOTALS	DEPOSITS	SURPLUS & PROFITS
1892			
Mar. 10-----	307,517	255,050	18,779
June 11-----	385,953	334,139	21,036
Sept. 22-----	351,673	298,296	23,229
Dec. 15-----	354,172	294,085	28,436
1893			
Mar. 13-----	342,093	278,763	30,045
June 1-----	367,871	302,920	30,616
Sept. 19-----	325,381	251,600	31,253
Nov. 28-----	313,645	244,172	34,403
1894			
Mar. 1-----	325,482	261,056	32,017
June 7-----	400,554	335,969	33,771
Aug. 29-----	414,893	343,916	27,029
Dec. 10-----	341,019	272,174	27,030
1895			
Mar. 5-----	367,920	301,365	26,344
May 20-----	431,684	359,946	30,001
July 12-----	455,878	389,529	29,511
Dec. 2-----	373,033	308,481	29,278
1896			
Feb. 28-----	360,877	295,486	30,013
May 27-----	399,507	337,226	29,849
Sept. 3-----	416,042	347,713	27,926
Dec. 9-----	397,312	334,607	29,731

1897

Mar. 16	416,373	340,387	31,206
June 9	440,005	375,954	31,820
Sept 15	472,119	411,330	30,189
Dec. 16	468,549	401,296	32,468

1898

Apr. 26	494,673	412,780	36,153
July 23	494,014	410,734	38,878
Sept. 29	496,874	427,686	35,751
Dec. 19	514,262	436,027	37,190

1899

Mar. 30	485,955	413,789	40,373
June 14	555,311	483,299	41,896
Sept. 20	561,951	476,042	46,066
Dec. 4	552,209	445,787	47,621

1900

Mar. 10	509,554	423,430	50,138
May 31	495,618	411,155	52,059
Capital \$100,000			
Sept. 4	543,470	422,552	13,288
Dec. 4	616,485	493,818	16,341

1901

Mar. 14	735,234	614,474	16,292
June 3	583,211	456,149	19,642
Sept. 12	623,109	491,889	23,521

Capital \$50,000 1899

124,343	68,976	5,117	Sept. 20
144,271	66,549	5,608	Dec. 4

1900

135,961	67,051	5,982	Mar. 10
159,204	92,336	6,780	May 31
198,176	137,196	7,852	Sept. 4
198,193	126,768	8,954	Dec. 4

1901

243,594	178,465	10,492	Mar. 14
250,890	178,865	11,866	June 3
247,817	181,556	11,793	Sept. 12
246,802	181,452	12,401	Dec. 3

NEW ROCHELLE TRUST COMPANY

1902

	TOTALS	DEPOSITS	SURPLUS & PROFITS
Jan. 1-----	660,611	523,512	29,123

July 1-----	774,273	630,316	32,372
-------------	---------	---------	--------

1903

Jan. 1-----	894,802	704,911	31,114
-------------	---------	---------	--------

July 1-----	995,920	825,817	28,092
-------------	---------	---------	--------

1904

Jan. 1-----	1,125,634	946,591	31,770
-------------	-----------	---------	--------

July 1-----	1,233,085	1,061,792	31,655
-------------	-----------	-----------	--------

1905

Jan. 1-----	1,272,372	1,076,483	37,059
-------------	-----------	-----------	--------

June 7-----	1,534,186	1,370,680	45,629
-------------	-----------	-----------	--------

July 1-----	1,600,092	1,444,473	42,041
-------------	-----------	-----------	--------

Sept. 5-----	1,666,750	1,502,155	41,962
--------------	-----------	-----------	--------

Nov. 9-----	1,736,264	1,568,653	51,058
-------------	-----------	-----------	--------

CITY BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE

	TOTALS	DEPOSITS	SURPLUS & PROFITS	1902
	248,102	180,731	11,954	Mar. 12
	363,577	286,901	13,364	June 10

Capital \$100,000

	553,796	428,122	16,452	Sept. 6
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE	547,510	394,523	18,333	Nov. 25

1903

	595,411	437,696	18,932	Feb. 6
	632,382	469,247	21,508	Apr. 9
	837,264	575,246	25,253	June 9
	856,286	613,904	25,120	Sept. 9
	822,961	585,342	20,976	Nov. 17

1904

	854,108	627,045	20,509	Jan. 22
	886,777	656,134	23,784	Mar. 28
	1,031,751	797,193	23,111	June 9
	1,055,003	818,949	26,646	Sept. 6
	1,103,699	866,789	27,853	Nov. 10

1905

	1,145,924	892,547	32,251	Jan. 11
	1,173,718	927,236	38,505	Mar. 14
	1,302,103	1,045,137	36,094	May 29
	1,332,298	1,084,020	34,915	Aug. 25
	1,533,117	1,273,562	42,800	Nov. 9
	1,548,058	1,276,942	45,071	Jan. 29, '06

1906

Jan. 1-----1,728,443
 Feb. 20-----1,776,601
 May 16-----2,035,371
 June 30-----2,208,274
 Aug. 6-----2,129,648
 Nov. 14-----2,031,713

51,034
 48,033
 60,472
 61,531
 58,209
 75,975

1,804,174
 2,123,047

1,528,784
 1,810,642

1906

54,467-----Apr. 6
 66,795-----June 18

66,532-----Sept. 4
 83,301-----Nov. 12

1907

Jan. 1-----2,014,076
 Feb. 27-----2,022,839
 June 4-----2,168,864
 Aug. 22-----2,204,896
 Dec. 19-----1,881,447

80,042
 72,422
 83,847
 56,712
 33,193

2,124,738
 2,122,410
 2,295,284
 2,320,039
 2,212,927

1,813,167
 1,817,831
 1,948,441
 1,902,627
 1,708,006

1907

78,655-----Jan. 26
 90,009-----Mar. 22
 103,680-----May 20
 101,760-----Aug. 22
 123,071-----Dec. 3

1908

Jan. 1-----1,848,547
 Mar. 25-----1,797,217
 June 17-----1,866,379
 Aug. 31-----1,937,386
 Nov. 27-----1,955,208

26,509
 21,487
 28,578
 40,997
 67,091

2,173,127
 2,283,093
 2,381,560
 2,333,939
 2,367,163

1,750,101
 1,847,120
 1,960,646
 1,900,025
 1,934,633

1908

102,825-----Feb. 14
 113,972-----May 14
 103,013-----July 15
 111,914-----Sept. 23
 113,730-----Nov. 27

1909

Jan. 1-----2,055,153
 Mar. 24-----2,289,759
 Apr. 28-----2,450,077

67,383
 70,659
 88,428

2,544,911
 2,752,338

2,067,950
 2,250,991

1909

100,761-----Feb. 5
 109,347-----Apr. 28

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.
1909

HENRY M. LESTER, President
JOSEPH T. BROWN, Vice-President
GEORGE F. FLANDREAUX, Cashier
GEORGE W. LIPPENCOTT, Ass't Cashier

DIRECTORS :

JOHN G. AGAR	HENRY M. LESTER
JOSEPH T. BROWN	CLARENCE S. McCLELLAN
ROBERT C. FISHER	CHARLES PRYER
GEORGE F. FLANDREAUX	HENRY A. SIEBRECHT
JOHN F. LAMBDEN	GEORGE A. SUTER
HOWARD R. WARE	

JUL 7 1909

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 224 155 9